

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

This Central Ohio Railroad Company has announced a dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock and 2 per cent on the common stock for the six months ended 30th of November last. The dividend will be paid on the 1st instant at the Treasurer's office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Camden Station.

All the newspapers praise the large calendar issued from the INTELLIGENCER printing rooms for 1879 as one of the most beautiful ever received at their offices. We thank our exchanges for their complimentary expressions in regard to it, and just here we may say that these annual calendars of the INTELLIGENCER have become an institution throughout this region of country. They are sent for by mail from far and near, and some people think they can hardly keep house without them. They are only fair specimens of the kind of work that is done at our job rooms, which rooms, by the way, have no equal in the State of West Virginia for turning out handsome work with neatness, cheapness and dispatch, whether the job is the smallest card or the largest book.

The American Representative.

A Grand letter of yesterday, contains the following reference to one of the best men in the West Virginia Legislature: "Why do your Wheeling papers persist in describing our worthy representative, I. E. Davidson, among the Democratic members of the House? Taylor county has just sent Democrat to the Legislature. Mr. D. is one of the most substantial men of our country, and an uncompromising Union and Republican. I have not yet advised him to bring a suit for libel against the Wheeling papers, but am considering the question and may do so unless you all apologize to him."

The INTELLIGENCER makes haste to apologize for its participation in the error alluded to. Not on account of the threat of our correspondent, but because of the high respect that it bears towards Mr. Davidson. Good Republicans are not scarce these days in the West Virginia Legislature to fool any of them away. We are only too glad to rescue Mr. Davidson's fair fame from damaging aspersions.

Another Talk with the President.

President Hayes is fruitful in conversation these last days, and it must be admitted that he talks well. In fact, his conversations prove that he is not only a man of ideas but possessed of a very happy faculty of expressing them. He has just had a long conversation with George Alfred Townsend, the great American interviewer par excellence. George writes well and the President talks well, and the two together furnish very interesting reading for the newspaper public.

In the conversation with Townsend, which commences us "hot from the wires" through the medium of a dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday, George suggested to the President that he was now raising money for the good fruits of his sound money policy. To this delicate compliment the President assented in his modest way, and proceeded to explain his asset as follows:

"There are times and seasons," said Mr. Hayes, "while the business times are bad, and in both parties some new issue, like inflation creates divisions, the Executive receives a large number of the accusations, but usually the result is a victory, or something final and decisive, and the Administration gets a little truce and rest."

Having thus disposed of the financial issue, Townsend made free to ask the President whether he meditated another trip to the South during his administration. To this interrogatory, the President replied on this wise:

"I have not thought of such a trip; why should I? You know that I did make a rather extensive journey soon after my inauguration. I went from Cincinnati and Louisville to Chicago, and made another journey to St. Louis."

"From something that I have recently heard, Mr. President, it occurred to me that if you were to go to Georgia and the Southern States it might be the means of creating a feeling that I am, still, in the line of insubordination in the Democratic ranks."

"I rather entertain the view," said the President, "that the best thing to do with the South is to let it alone. I don't think the course of an improved feeling to be the result of two such outside interferences. They have had enough foreign meddling. I am entirely aware that discord prevails in the ranks of the Democratic party there, and yet naturally might do. While I will not venture to predict how long it will take for a respectable division to occur in the South, I am very sure it must come about. They may not divide during my administration, but the South has been divided for a long time, and it is not likely that it will be any longer divided by my administration, but the South has been divided for a long time, and it is not likely that it will be any longer divided by my administration."

The above reads like the talk of a very sensible man, and it is in perfect accord with the sound policy that the President has pursued towards the South, ever since he came into office.

Passing from politics to matters somewhat philosophical in their nature, Townsend asked the President how he accounted for the remarkable development of individual character in the State of Ohio during the last twenty years:

"You refer to public life, I suppose," said the President. "I think that it is not far from our position. We stood across the great current of emigration to the West. The States of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were constantly refreshed with new blood, and the emigrants were men of bold spirit, ardent to improve their lot. Another great education for Ohio was the practice of public speaking from the stump in all election contests. It was introduced into Ohio by the Virginia element, which settled in the western part of the State. All our candidates for Governors, Congressmen and even local positions had to be ready to explain themselves, advance their views, and discuss with an opponent. The consequence was that every man in a public position had to get his backwheels and learn to reason offhandedly. I do not know of as good a system of education as that. From Ohio this system has extended into New York and Pennsylvania, and such public discussion. The consequence is, that every man in a public position is now ready to reason offhandedly."

"You regard Garfield as one of the best products of the popular speaking system?"

THE B. & O. R. R.

An Interview with the Second Vice-President of the Company.

The Legislative Investigations on the Line of the Road Last Year.

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As a preliminary the reporter would remark that Mr. Keyser is a most agreeable and courteous gentleman; an unusually bright and intelligent man; possessed of a fine presence and a prepossessing manner; full and frank in all his utterances, and free from all disguises and subterfuges in conversation about the affairs of the company. We presume that the road never had an officer better calculated to make friends for it, or to represent its large interests in a statesmanlike manner.

Taking a chair close beside the reporter, Mr. Keyser announced himself as quite ready and willing to give any information in his power in regard to the affairs of the road. We give the substance of what passed between them:

Reporter.—Mr. Keyser, you are aware of a report that is to be made to the Legislature by the committee appointed in 1877 to investigate the complaints that have been made by shippers in regard to local discriminations in your freight rates. Mr. Keyser.—I am aware of that, I have, as far as I know, been before that committee since its organization, and have met with them here and there.

Reporter.—You are then, I presume, fully posted as to the probable character of their report.

Mr. Keyser.—I am sure that I am in a general way, although I have not seen their report. There will likely be two reports—a majority and minority—one of which will embody something like our own view of the matter, and the other will be more of an ex parte and antagonistic view of the company's relations under their charter to the people of the State.

Reporter.—You have just mentioned some months ago seemed to show cases of hardships on the part of shippers—such as called for rectification and relief from some sources.

Mr. Keyser.—That is correct. We have not, however, a single case in which we have rectified local rates, but we have in many cases sought to rectify such cases. I do not know of one of those cases that has been mentioned.

Reporter.—What do you mean by the Wheeling rate?

Mr. Keyser.—The competitive rate that has been given to Wheeling as a term that is given to enable her to distribute her manufactures and merchandise on an equality with Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Reporter.—What is the objection on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio road to this rate?

Mr. Keyser.—That brings up the whole railroad question, to a certain extent, and necessarily covers a great deal of ground. I presume you are aware that there is a local competitive rate in every city and town in the country, and also that there are two rates everywhere that differ more or less widely. This being the case, there is at least a fair presumption that there is a reason for the difference that exists between the Baltimore & Ohio rate and the competitive rate—detracting as to business and as to price.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

BREAK-UP IN THE KANAWHA.

Seventy-Two Barges Swept Away.

Steamers Crossley and L. T. Moore Sunk—Fleetwag Damaged.

General Movement of the Ice at Cincinnati Imminent.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—The reports from above are to the effect that the broken gorge in the Kanawha river has loosened the ice in the Ohio, with the prospect of a general break up here in the next 48 hours. Charleston, West Virginia, reports the sweeping away in Kanawha of 72 barges and many of them loaded with coal. The steamer J. C. Crossley, which had taken refuge in the Guyandotte river, was cut down and sunk by the rise in that stream.

At Louisa, Ky., the wharfbark was carried away, the steamer L. T. Moore sunk and the Fleetwag damaged.

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CLEVELAND, January 10.—One loaded and two empty barges were carried away. The steamer Tom Farrow and nine barges were sunk in the Kanawha and will be a total loss. Further movements of the ice in the Ohio are checked by the gorge at Hanging Rock, but a break-up there is momentarily expected.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUGAR TAX.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The refiners and importers of sugar had another hearing before the Ways and Means Committee. T. A. Haynes, of New York, the most extensive refiner in New York, and Austrian Consul, argued that the duty should be collected on all valorem principle, and that no discrimination should be made against any class of citizens. He opposed the one rate duty as it would annihilate refining interests altogether. The allegation of fraud against refiners has been disproved.

Both of New York, said the sugar refiners should be protected. The value of the polariscope depends on the accuracy of the reports of samples. Sugars are not sold upon the results of the polariscope, but on the basis of color.

GEN. BAXTER ON THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day heard Gen. Baxter, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in opposition to the pending House bill on a reduction of the tobacco tax. He asserted that the enactment of the bill would cause an annual loss to the Government of not less than \$2,000,000 in receipts from taxation on tobacco, and at least \$2,000,000 in the revenue from cigars.

A VERDICT FOR GRANT.

Under instructions of the court the jury gave a verdict for the defendant in the case of Thomas J. Higgins vs. General Grant, charging him with false imprisonment. After the case was closed the counsel for the plaintiff said the testimony was not as expected.

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Gen. Sheridan addressed a letter to Gen. Sherman, on the Burnside Army bill. He says: "I have carefully examined it, and give to that portion which covers the general administration of the army my hearty approval. As to the reduction of the army under the bill, I cannot give my cordial support. I think the present organization good; and well suited to our Western frontier, and I think it unwise to reduce the cavalry force. What is wanted is to give the regiments more soldiers. The bill bears heavily on the line, while no loss is sustained by the Staff Department, except changing the duties. The staff should be cut down to the bare necessities of the war. The General closes his letter by saying that he does not like to see the number of general officers diminished, and thinks that aspiring young Colonels should not be cut off."

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Potter Committee was to go to investigate the cipher telegrams, and have requested the House to grant additional appropriation for expenses.

CIPHER DISPATCHES.

When a resolution was offered by Mr. Mahan (General Cox, in behalf of the Republican members of the Committee) said it was well known the policy of the majority had been to leave the majority to act upon the matter without pressure or interference from minority and that in conformity with this course they would ask to be excused from voting upon McMahon's resolution, that to enforce this law would be to take back their consent to such a movement. Since the information was imparted to them they have become very silent, and the Post Commander placed a strong guard over their prison room. Last night about 11 o'clock the savages jumped through the windows of the prison room and made for the parricidal, which is thickly coated with frozen snow, firing on the guard from revolvers which they had concealed since their capture, dangerously wounding four of the guard, of whom one is still in the hospital, and another is expected to survive. The main guard rushed out of the guard house and seeing the fleeing hostiles running for the bluffs followed, opening and are killing over 40 savages. One hundred and sixty of the cavalry are still in pursuit of the fleeing savages. The sharp band of the cavalry in the hands of our men can be heard from the hills, three miles distant, where the savages have evidently made their flight. It is thought that not one of them will escape.

Train Ditched and Employees Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 10.—No. 1 train, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, bound south, was ditched near Renzess last night. Expressman Brown mortally injured and several others wounded. The accident was caused by a broken rail. Although trains on the Memphis Railroad were held in consequence of the Renzess, contrary to a law recently passed.

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 10.

SENATE.

After the executive session Mr. Sargent introduced a bill permitting Dakota to become a State. Referred.